

OUR EXCHANGES.

"The McKinley bill was signed on the first day of October, 1890, the first day of the last quarter of the year. Sheffield, England's great cutlery manufactory, had exported \$74,000 worth of cutlery during the third quarter of the year. The McKinley bill knocked Sheffield's cutlery exports in the last quarter of the year to \$38,000, thus transferring \$224,954 worth of trade to this country."—*New York Press*. Well, admitting the above to be true, who got the \$224,954? The consumer? No, the manufacturers. And did they raise the wages of their employees to a figure corresponding with their increased profits? No, not by a cent. Figures like these will not help to make the new tariff popular. They argue strongly against it.—*Industrial Union*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The United States Senate, all told, in salaries and incidental personal expenses of its members and officers, costs the country \$1,019,639 85 last year. It appears from the record that the Senators have an enormous capacity for penknives, 814, or ten for each member, being purchased during the year, to say nothing of 900 pairs of pocket scissors. Less than two cork screws for each member were bought, contrary to the general suspicion entertained at that article. A Senator—Hancock, perhaps—required to make himself presentable at various times: "6 bottles Italian cosmetic," "1 d. z. hair tonic," and "1 Pond Lily was," and another—Edmunds, maybe—after taking "1 gal castor oil" on September 30 found it necessary to secure "6 gals." more on the following day; Mr. Morton required "1 cushion for Vice-President's chair, \$17." None of these purchases is objectionable, while others, such as "1 pr. anti-ratler," provided Mr. Chandler got them, and "1 bot. bromochloralum," presumably for Mr. Hoar, will receive the emphatic approval of a united people. It was also to be expected that Republican Senators would really need "4 doz. phospho cafferin" immediately after the inauguration of a Republican President. But what under the sun could eighty Senators do with 3900 grains of quinine?—*Exchange*.

Years ago, we were a poor boy writing on a farm that consisted of nineteen acres of creek, twelve acres of hill side five acres of stone, seven acres of land, ten acres of blue clay and eighty-four acres of mortgage. The long heads who sat around chewed tobacco and planned, advised the farmers to keep out of politics. They did so, and were always kept in debt, thanks to their docility. The farmer has no business to meddle with politics! All he has to do is to hitch himself along side of a cow, steer, old mare, mule, or another jackass and work the plow, the sowing, the reaper and thrasher for the benefit of the sweet-scented, perfumed son of sophistry, who lives on fat from politics, who with him is managing for those who, being asses, are always content to keep out of politics. The hog should be kept out of the water till it is made hot, then plunge in, be scalded, and squeal! A farmer has no business to engage in politics beyond raising hogs and cattle, earning property, and once a year or so go to the polls asking who to vote for, and then by voting the ticket placed in his hands, drawing the circle of poverty just one hole tighter, lest he be guilty of growth, expansion and usefulness. About one-half the inhabitants of this country live by cultivating the soil, prejudice and poverty. They were told some years ago to keep out of politics. The man who first told them so had a father who told his cows to stand still while they were being milked, and his mules not to kick till after the harness or saddle was made fast to them, then they might kick and be ———. The farmer has no business in politics! He don't know anything, and he refuses to learn. He can shovel soil and go down into the hole he digs under a partisan whip, but he can't think, he won't think, and this because he is afraid his soul is not really his own, but really belongs to his owner, the political prostitute, money lender and sowing-sayer who so easily makes the sovereign citizens of America believe that he should keep out of politics. Politics is intelligence applied to the making of laws. There is no law against any one engaging in political work, but every reason why all should engage in it for the good of all. He who dares not engage in politics of the better class, should be disfranchised, and his place made vacant as his head of common sense.—*Marian Standard*.

Let us glance over the field and see what the farmers did really do in the November elections. Beginning in South Carolina, Ben. Tillman went through the hottest contest ever witnessed in that State, and was elected Governor by a comfortable majority. Two Democrats, who received the Alliance endorsement, were elected to Congress from the same State. Next in point of excitement was Kansas. The Alliance came near electing a Governor, and did elect an Attorney General, an officer of great importance in a prohibition State. Of the Democrats elected to Congress, three had the Alliance endorsement. The farmers have a majority in the legislature. In Nebraska the Alliance rolled up a vote of 68,000 for its gubernatorial candidate Powers, but did not elect him. Of three Congressmen elected, two are Alliance men, being the only two nominated by the order. Their names are Kern and McKeighan. The Alliance have a strong majority in the legislature. The Illinois Alliance elected one Congressman, Reeder, and it is claimed hold the balance of power in the legislature. Iowa sends one Alliance man to Congress. His name is A. R. Anderson. In Missouri, a vote of 50,000 was polled for Farmer Owen for Governor, but he was not elected, while the Alliance holds the balance of power in the legislature. Three Democrats and two Alliance men were elected to Congress. In South Dakota, the race was so close that Farmer Louck was thought to be elected for several days, but it is now claimed that Mollate was re-elected Governor. The Alliance hold the legislature. Even in Michigan the Patrons of Industry have the balance of power in the legislature. Boss Quay says the farmers and laboring men defeated his candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania. The next legislature of North Carolina will have an Alliance majority, while two Alliance men, R. B.

Alexander and B. F. Grady, go to Congress. Georgia elected an Alliance Governor. Six out of ten representatives in Congress from Georgia are Alliance men. The State legislature has been captured by Alliance men. Virginia and Tennessee each sends one Alliance man to Congress, and Tennessee elected an Alliance Governor. In Alabama the farmers put up a candidate for Governor, but failed to nominate him in the Democratic convention, but they have control of the legislature. Congress will contain a lively set of farmers—38 in number—and, it is said, "a little heaven leaveneth the whole." We trust their influence, together with those members elected pledged to Alliance principles, will be felt in the much-needed national legislation. Time only will tell what the farmers will do when they are better equipped and better drilled in politics. Let the good work go on. The destiny of any country is safe in the hands of the sons of toil.

The *Standard* is sad this evening! Very sad! A communication from the managing brain of the Richmond and Danville Railroad to the Old Man who manipulates the keys on this musical instrument—a paper that speaks what it believes to be the truth—conveys the sad (?) intelligence that we are to have no "Editor's Pass" on the railroad, &c. So the *Standard* is boycotted by the great railroad concern known throughout the world as the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

We are not surprised in the least, at the action of the R. & D. He has a right to do as he pleases with his little red cards that bear his signature and which his blue coat, brass button men accept as genuine tickets on the concern's rolling stock, except the bar-room vestibule, and the *Standard* has a right to use its columns for any legitimate purpose. In losing our pass we have gotten rid of a pretty tough contract.

To recall some points that lie behind this great official act of a very humane (?) company, the *Standard* rises to remark: Some time ago this paper, representing the independent thoughts of its own, feeling itself duly bound to espouse the cause of the masses where we believe them right, to fight soulless monopolies, to expose abuses of corporations and to publish the news, took occasion to publish a few remarks about the freight charges made by the R. & D. R. Co. Hauling \$21 worth of corn from Roanoke, Va., to Concord and charging \$63.00, &c., in a way that we saw fit.

From time to time we remarked upon the company's lack of appreciation for this town in the traveling facilities afforded us. Word came to this office that one of its employees prophesied that we would lose our pass.

This is the way we looked at it: The company gave us a pass for the publication of its schedule and train news—a business contract, and one that we did not think included our honor, our soul, and life and hide. In accepting the pass, the *Standard* did not convey to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company its freedom, its soul, its body, its life—we simply gave them a column for their schedule.

It appears now that the R. & D. employees knew what he was talking about when he prophesied our losing the pass.

We have done right, we believe, we told the truth, as we get it from freight bills signed by their own agents; what we have done we are preparing to do again; and it will be a late day when the *Standard*, under its present management, sells its honor, its freedom and its birthright to a gigantic monopoly that is robbing, by degrees, the hard earned shekels of a hard working people.

When we carried an "Editor's Pass" in our vest pocket, we told "tales out of school" on the R. & D.; now that that vest pocket is empty, we can continue to grind away every time a "turn of grain" is brought to this mill.

While the brains of the R. & D. are lobbying around the Legislature, that proposes to look into the monopoly, we are boycotted by the management for having exposed some of their mean acts.

In the meantime, the *Standard* still grinds at the same shop, and has the satisfaction of knowing that its honest and fair showing up of the practices of the gigantic, roughshod corporation has gone direct and penetrated the hide of the great spirit that controls its interests in this State.—*Daily Standard*.

The farmers of the United States for the past twenty five years have tolerated and even encouraged a system of National legislation so inimical and detrimental to their best interests that the great wonder is that the "movement" had not reached its present proportions years ago. The answer is found in the traditional conservatism of this class, and the strength of personal pride and party ties among all our people. They have waited in vain for relief from the party in power without resorting to the exercise of vigorous and independent action. Long-continued and repeated legislative discriminations, oppressive and increasing rates of taxation, with diminished prices for farm products and shrinkage in values of the best lines of property held by them, at last gave an impetus to the farmers' movement that is unparalleled in its proportions and astounding in the velocity with which it spread over the land, and the unanimity of its acceptance by farmers of all sections of the Union, and the growers of all principal farm products. It is marvelous that the rise and cotton planters of the extreme South, the tobacco growers of Tennessee and Kentucky, the wheat growers of our entire country, the stock raisers of all sections of the Union, and the painstaking and diversified farming interests of New England should have been so well prepared to receive any practical suggestions of relief that when the "movement" began in earnest, less than two years ago, it should sweep over the country with the velocity of a cyclone, and arouse the enthusiasm of a civil revolution. It is idle to argue that such a "movement" among so intelligent, conservative and practical a class of our citizens is without justifiable and legitimate causes. It required long and continued oppressions, reckless discriminations, and growing burdens to arouse our farmers to demand a change in this system of national legislation. It is equally idle to contend that national legislation has not produced or aggravated the causes leading to the depressed condition of agriculture through

out the land. This problem has been carefully, laboriously, and practically studied by the farmers of the United States, settled to their satisfaction, and their conclusions are represented in the "demands" submitted to Congress and to the country. They have tried existing theories and practices until bad conditions have continually and steadily grown worse. They are now deeply in earnest, have felt the force of that power born of organization and strengthened by initial victory, and they will not yield one jot or tittle of their just demands until their mission is accomplished, and equality and justice is substituted for special privileges and class legislation. The most important of these "demands" are so patriotic in principle, so closely allied to the broad fundamental teachings of the founders of our government that the wonder is they are not universally accepted, and promptly complied with. Unless all experience is worthless and human judgment unreliable, the present financial condition of our country is critical, and the immediate future fraught with confusion and disasters that will embrace in their destructive consequences all sections of the country and all classes of citizens. In this emergency the representative farmers of the United States, without regard to sections or political affiliations, and embracing all and every agricultural organization in the land, supplemented by the labor organizations of the villages, towns and great cities, demand a complete restoration of silver coinage to a perfect equality with gold, that the criminal discrimination first made in the act of 1873 and partially sustained to this hour shall be done away with in an act for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars. I do not contend that this will bring complete relief, it is only a single step in the right direction. But the demand for it comes from an overwhelming majority of our people, and if not complied with at this time, will be persistently insisted upon until it is accomplished. The gradual and steady decline of farm products began with the demonetization of silver; I confidently believe that its restoration to a perfect equality with gold as to coinage bullion and certificates, based upon the ratio fixed by our laws will be greatly beneficial in restoring prices of farm products to an average that will be remunerative, if not profitable, to the producers. Free coinage of silver, with an increase of our paper circulation commensurate with our increased population and constantly augmenting commercial demands will bring at once activity in trade, hope and buoyancy in all lines of commerce, and certain relief as well as increased prosperity to our great productive industries. Our people further demand that the most exaggerated system of high national taxation ever devised in modern times must be readjusted upon the principles of right, equality and justice; must be so laid that the consumers who constitute the masses of the people, embracing all who labor for daily bread and subsistence, may be lightly burdened, and that the great producers of the country, the agriculturists shall not be specially taxed beyond their share of the national demands; that national taxation shall be limited to the actual needs of the government economically and honestly administered and that we shall return to certain abandoned but just subjects of taxation upon wealth and capital and to this end the prompt restoration of a fair and equitable tax upon incomes. That we shall return to the principles and administrations of the founders of our system of government and recognize in our laws that commerce and manufactures may be fostered and encouraged as the handmaids of agriculture, but not specially protected until as now agriculture becomes the slave of these great industries, chained to their victorious chariot wheels until its destruction means financial enslavement of the greater class of our people, and a diminution if not destruction of national prosperity. A fruitful source of the ills complained of comes from the modern methods and practices of our Boards of Trade, so called; as a rule they should be denominated "licensed gamblers in the products of the soil." Legitimate trading is the selling of that which one owns, not that which one does not own. The legitimate merchant or trader is the one who has for sale that which he sells. And the party who sells a thing before he acquires it, is, in fact, no matter what his purpose may be, simply a speculator or gambler in that particular contract. The evil in these practices is in the fact that every crop produced and harvested in the country is sold in advance of its delivery for legitimate consumption an hundred or a thousand times over.

Sold by future delivery by men who never owned and never expect to own in good faith one pound or bushel of the commodity sold, but whose sole purpose and endeavor is in concert with hundreds of others, allied in interest and organized by selfish greed, to depreciate, lower, break down, and if possible destroy the actual value of such commodities in the markets of the world based upon the legitimate, and but for these practices the inexorable laws of supply and demand. With united voice and determined purpose the farmers of the United States have decreed that these nefarious, illegitimate, and demoralizing practices shall cease. Will the present Congress give heed to this reasonable demand? And give the relief that will come to the promised crops of 1891 by honest and legitimate trading? Or will they postpone so just a measure of relief to the detriment of all classes of our people in the interest alone of an insignificant and undeserving few?—*Wm. H. Hatch, in American Agriculturist*.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

In 1889 the railroads of Russia paid Government a net surplus of \$7,500,000. Taking this a basis the railroads of the United States would pay all the State and National taxes. India has 16,000 miles of Government railroads, magnificent depots and iron telegraph poles. The poor working people of India average only 7 cents per day. The railroad fare is only one seventeenth of a cent per mile. So they can ride 119 miles for the price of a day's labor. The average price per day in the United States for labor is about \$1.50. There is a wide difference between 7 cents and \$1.50, yet the American laborer can only ride about fifty miles for a day's work. The citizen of India can ride sixty-nine miles further for the price of a day's work than the American citizen.

AN ADDRESS

By the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' Alliance.

To the Voters of the United States:

When the immortal founders of this republic issued their famous declaration of independence—when they framed that truly wonderful and inspired instrument, the Constitution of the United States, they gave to the world what would have been to-day, had their intentions been faithfully carried out, the best government that man has ever seen. They doubtless went as far as it was possible for mortal men to go with the light which God at that time had given them; they saw as far as it was possible for human wisdom and foresight at that time to foresee. And there can be no question raised at this day that would impeach the assertion that that document was intended to protect every individual in those rights that had been so ably defined in the declaration of independence, upon which it had been framed, viz: "That we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And had these grand truths been as sacredly guarded by their posterity as they were earnestly fought for by the fathers, their children might to-day be enjoying the fullness of the fruits for which they died. But unfortunately for the present generation, such has not been the case.

When this government was formed it was composed of but little over 3,000,000 of people, stretching along 130,000 miles of sea-coast, and extending into the country in the farthest point not to exceed three hundred miles. Since that time we have extended this area until it is three thousand miles one way from ocean to ocean and two thousand the other, extending from the great lakes to the gulf. We have multiplied the population twenty fold. At that time there were no special privileges granted by the government save those of the toll roads. Since that day we have multiplied these special privileges a thousand fold, in the form of railroads representing thousands of different corporations, comprising something like 200,000 miles of improved highways, with an aggregate capital in stocks and bonds of upward of \$9,600,000,000, and Poor's Railway Manual, which is standard authority, places the fictitious portion of this at fully one-third. And every one of these corporations receives its power to exist from the fountain head of government, our legislative bodies.

Then come the thousands of cities and towns, deriving their powers to exist from these same fountain heads of government, our legislative bodies, State and National. Following them are the thousands and thousands of street railways, gas and waterworks companies, each deriving its power to live by a statute law enacted by some legislative body. Again there are the great insurance companies of the land with a combined capital of \$1,315,000,000 and risks to the amount of \$10,248,000,000.

Then last, but not by any means least, are the great banking interests of the country with a capital of \$977,000,000. One of these, the special pet of the government, the national banking interest, derives its very existence from a special privilege in the form of a franchise, that with a capital never to exceed \$650,000,000 has in twenty-four years paid its stockholders upward of \$2,000,000 in dividends, has at the present time a surplus of \$187,292,469 97, and other undivided profits amounting to \$83,302,639.01. This franchise alone has been worth more to the stockholders of these banks during the twenty-four years that they have held it, than the total national debt at the close of our last war.

Every one of these corporate powers that we have herein enumerated, receives its power to exist and live from the fountain head of government, and every one of them is constantly looking to their mother, the State, for increased powers at her hands to despoil the people of their inheritance, until the State has herself become weak and is begging and entreating to be left alone. Our legislators have by statute laws given these corporations upward of 200,000,000 acres of land; they have loaned them the government credit to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000 more. They have farmed out to them the privilege of common carriers, by which they have extorted from the people thousands of millions of dollars in the form of excessive rates of freights in order that they might be able to reap large returns upon fictitious bonds and stocks. They have farmed out to banking corporations the governmental function of issuing money, and by which they have by vicious methods caused the stringency in the money market that has strewn the pathway of 161,332 business men with financial wrecks to the amount of \$3,919,39,824 during the last quarter of a century. And by the same process the great loan and trust companies have been compelled to foreclose the mortgages upon our landholders to the extent of several billions more during that period of time, until our nation is fast approaching that state of things which Rome experienced on the eve of her downfall, when the land of the people had been taken from them by usurers, and her tillers of the soil were compelled to leave the country and congregate in the city, and while her seven hills were bedecked with the palaces of the rich, thousands upon thousands of her toilers were sleeping on the streets at night, which nothing but the broad canopy of heaven for a shelter.

These gigantic corporations are constantly gnawing at every tissue of the government. They are sucking the blood from the every pore. Their mailed hand is thrust into every convention of the two predominating political parties. They dictate the party platforms. They dictate the issues that shall be discussed by their party orators during the political campaigns. They dictate who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. They command who shall be the chairman of the committees in our legislative halls. They make and unmake presidents and cabinets. They elect and appoint judges, and if the reports of the daily press are to be relied upon, they are now secretly packing the Supreme Court for the furtherance of their despoliations. They compel the national campaign committees of both

parties to execute a mortgage upon every candidate of both of them in a presidential campaign, and foreclose the same as soon as they are installed into office. They have, with their gold, degraded and debauched and prostituted the youth of our land. They have bribed our legislators until our legislative halls are little better, in fact, than charnel houses where statesmen of mediocre ability may thrive and fatten upon the loins of the nation. For fear that I may be accused of overdrawn this picture of social corruption, let me quote from some of the sayings of one of the leading statesmen of to-day. No less a person than the President, *pro tem.* of the United States Senate, the Hon. John J. Ingalls:

The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. It is lawful to deceive the adversary; to hire Hessians; to procure mercenaries; to kill; to mutilate; to destroy. Money does not stink, no matter how acquired. Votes do not smell badly no matter what may have been the method by which they were procured. The ambitious politician, therefore, endeavors to ascertain what is popular, rather than what is right. We have been unable to make any history in twelve years.

The latter statement of Mr. Ingalls, that "We have not been able to make any history in twelve years," is fraught with great danger. Whenever parties in any nation reach that inefficiency that they are unable to enact any progressive legislation, it has reached that point when it takes a retrograding position. The Tory government of England reached that stage in its method of legislation to the colonies. It was at this point when the fathers of this republic put forth a document containing these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and to institute a new government." Just how our fathers abolished their oppressive government is a matter of history. But after they had overthrown that base government, they, in their wisdom, provided that their posterity should have other and more easy methods of overthrow. They provide the ballot as a weapon by which it should be accomplished.

The agricultural laborers of the land who have been despoiled of their homes have, by a system of combined effort, set to work to accomplish that result by the method as given to them by the father, and during the last campaign cast upwards of 250,000 votes in that direction, which has resulted in the electing to the national hall of legislation of some fifteen members, who are pledged to vote and to work in season and out of season, to establish a better system of government; by the repeal of special and oppressive laws and the enactment of new ones that shall be in the interest of the whole people and good government.

The National Citizens' Alliance has been formed for the purpose of accomplishment of that education and organization among business men and others who reside in our large cities and towns, to the end that they may co-operate and act with the great body of agricultural classes in our land in their effort to relieve the people from bondage and the restoring of good government among men as the fathers intended that it should be, as expressed in the words of the martyred Lincoln: "A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

And to this end we solicit the aid and assistance of all citizens without regard to calling and profession. And all those who are so inclined can receive the necessary information required for the formation of local branches, and the necessary literature to become informed upon the principles as advocated by the organization, by addressing Ralph Beaumont, Secretary of the National Citizens' Alliance, 239 North Capital street, Washington, D. C.

A BASIS OF UNION.

In the American Christian Convention at Marion in October 1890.

Dr. Long recommended that the convention print 10,000 copies of the following addresses and send them all over the land:

To the Members of the American Christian Convention of the United States and Canada and co-lovers of Christian Union everywhere:

It is becoming more and more apparent that Christ established but one church designing that all his followers, as members of that one body, should harmoniously work together for the salvation of the world. We are of the opinion that the present division of the church into sects and the attitude of these sects toward each other is wrong, and impede the reformation of the world.

II. It is our belief that the entire unanimity of opinion upon matters of theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity is unattainable so long as "we see through a glass darkly," but that a unity of love, forbearance and co-operation is fully within the reach of all true Christians.

III. There is a widespread and increasing desire among God's people to come into a closer relationship with one another, manifested in various ways. Churches are springing into existence in various localities, composed of Christians who are tired of sectarian intolerance, and desire to manifest their essential unity; and that "doubtful dispensations" are sinking into disuse, while the great points of faith common to all Christians are rising into due prominence.

IV. As an organization, it is and has always been the chief object of the Christian church to labor for the conversion of the world, to bring together all true Christians upon a platform of mutual forbearance, common sympathies and fraternal love. We, therefore offer the hand of fraternal greeting to all true followers of our blessed Redeemer, assuring them of our profound interest in their welfare, soliciting their kindly sympathies and prayers. Holding these views and aims, we hereby declare our desire to co-operate with any and all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in performing the great work which he has assigned his

church. The Christians formed an organization merely to make their labors more effective, and they are ever ready for union with any body of Christians upon the basis of those great truths which underlie the religion of Christ, belonging only to those fundamental truths, without which Christianity could not exist, the Christians are ready to submit all minor matters to the decision of the individual conference. We suggest the following as a

BASIS OF UNION.

1. Belief—(1.) In God, as our Creator and law giver.
- (2) In Christ, the son of God and head of the church, as our divine Mediator and Redeemer.
- (3) In the Holy Spirit as our Comforter and Sanctifier.
- (4) In the Bible as inspired by God and the supreme standard of appeal in all matters of religion.
- (5) That love to God and men is the whole duty of man.
- (6) With a view of forming and cultivating fraternal relationship with all Christians who are tired of sectarianism, we invite correspondence.
- (7) In putting forth this circular address and manifesto we but repeat in part the language and sentiments expressed by the members of the Christian denomination.
- (8) May the God of all grace direct his people into a closer and more perfect unity, that the Saviour may be glorified and the world regenerated.—*Christian Sun*.

CONTRACTION.

Some of the partisan papers even yet scout the idea of there having been a contraction of the currency, and are constantly looking in some other direction for a key to the depressed condition of farm and other labor. All admit that during the 60's labor, both on the farm and in the shop, was prosperous. When did that prosperity begin? When a plottish circulation began to flow from the government through the army to the people. When did the depression and the hard times begin? When the money began to flow from the people through the bonds to cancellation and destruction. But, say the party papers, there has been no material contraction. We take the following table from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a Republican paper. On that subject it is certain by entitled to due credence. It will be observed that from 1866 to 1887 the circulation ran from \$52.05 per capita to \$67 per capita. The prices of labor and its products kept exact pace with that, and debts and mortgages went up as the circulation went down. And misery, crime and crime increased and hell rejoiced and devils laughed in the same proportion. Read and study that table, and decide whether it is necessary to seek any other cause for the present condition of the country:

Year.	Circulation.	Population.	Per capita
1866	1,863,409,216	30,819,281	\$52.05
1867	1,509,949,218	36,200,502	37.51
1868	794,756,112	37,015,948	21.47
1869	739,705,738	37,979,800	19.34
1870	691,028,377	38,558,271	18.70
1871	679,344,146	39,750,083	16.89
1872	661,641,362	40,978,608	16.14
1873	652,896,753	42,245,110	15.33
1874	632,032,774	43,550,765	14.51
1875	630,327,609	44,895,766	14.04
1876	620,316,970	46,584,344	13.40
1877	586,318,074	46,714,829	12.28
1878	540,540,187	58,935,306	11.23
1879	534,425,558	50,155,783	10.65
1880	528,554,267	52,660,456	10.23
1891	610,632,433	53,210,269	11.48
1882	657,504,084	54,816,877	11.97
1883	648,105,895	56,550,814	11.48
1884	561,475,988	58,144,235	10.17
1885	535,405,001	59,888,562	8.80
1886	470,574,361	61,735,218	7.64
1887	423,452,211	63,535,774	5.67

The Farmers' Alliance is the biggest thing on earth. Was born of necessity in the State of Texas, and has killed more politicians during its brief existence than any other known power. It is here to stay, or words to that effect.—*Alliance Monthly*.

COME TO STAY.

Those who imagine that the farmers have not come to stay in this great movement will soon see their mistake. The farmers have an issue and it is as broad as the continent and as deep as the earth. East, west, north and south the work of organizing is progressing astonishingly. In addition to this the different State Legislatures have come together and the relative committees of farmers have also come together. In our own State Legislature there have been a shower of bills introduced on the line of the farmers' demands. This has been a "hay-seed" week in the capitol, with farmer's associations on livestock and other things. The legislators seem to be unanimous in doing something immediately in rapport with the farmers' resolutions. The sentiment appears to be in favor of placing all county officials of the State on salary, school books at cost and some other reforms. These are spasmodic efforts of the politicians, who begin to see the "writing on the wall" and the rumbling of the ground swell beneath their wayward feet. The time has come for new measures, honest measures, just measures in governmental affairs. A handful of millionaires have stered the ship of state into the "hallows" and the masses of the people are coming to the rescue. They are not coming like the vandals of the North upon the debauched and effeminate Romans, to kill and destroy but to save the remnant of the republic established by Washington and the fathers. Nobody need be alarmed at the restless march of the farmers except the infinitesimal few who have weighed them down with usury and extortion in multiplied forms. "less taxation" is demanded in every quarter of Christendom. The heroic office-seeker and the ravenous salary-grabber "must go." It cost \$100,000 per day to run the State and local machinery of government in this commonwealth, which is equivalent and more to the average day's wages or income of 100,000 farmers. This luxury of government should be remodeled on a somewhat less expensive scale.—*Industrial Union*.

We regret to say it, but necessity compels us. If you are behind and do not soon pay up, your paper will stop.